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QNO 4

Introduction

Gender studies is multi-disciplinary subject which studies all categories of gender. It has many differences with Women Studies. Also, debate regarding autonomy vs integration will be discussed in this answer.

Gender studies

Gender studies can be defined as:

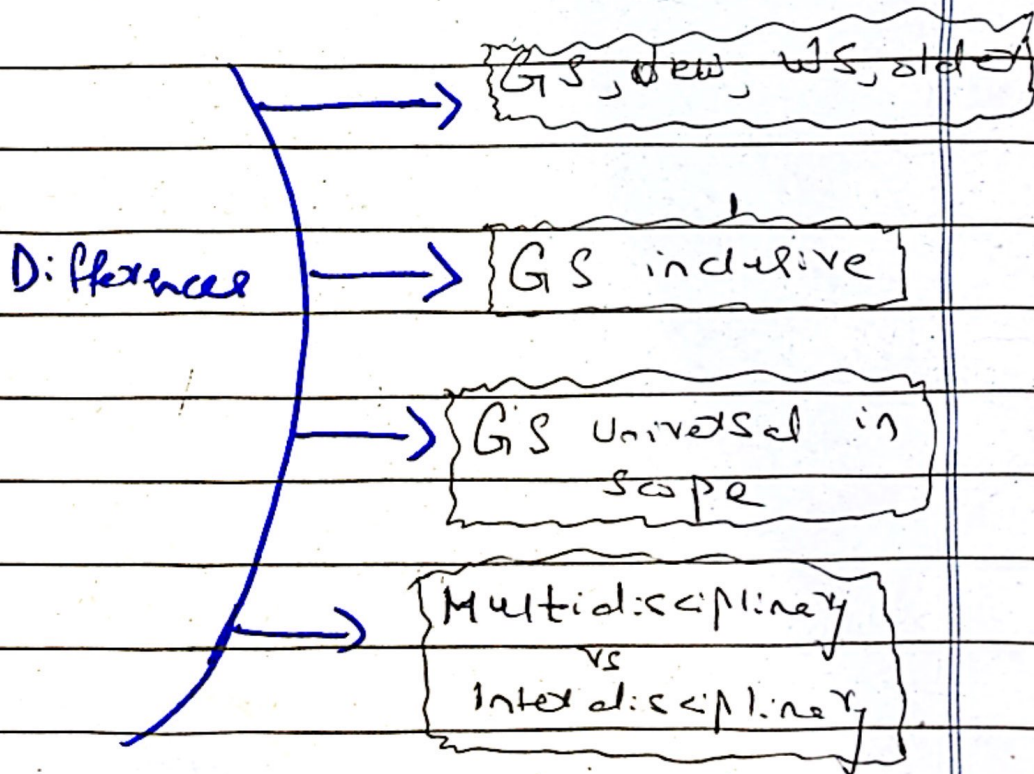
"An interdisciplinary area of

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Study which
focused on the
complex interaction
of gender with
other identity
markers such as
race, ethnicity,
sexuality, nation
and religion.

Difference between Gender and Women Studies



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1) Women's studies
is an older
subject

Gender studies
begins from the critical
position established by
women's studies in order
to look more broadly
at gender as a phenomenon.
women's studies is basically
an older subject than the
gender studies.

2) Gender
studies is
inclusive

Gender studies
is more inclusive than
women's studies. women's
studies focus merely on
women and on their
issues, whereas Gender

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Studies include men, women,
gay, lesbian and bisexual
etc.

3) GS Universal in scope

Women's Studies
revolves around feminist
theory whereas Gender
Studies is based on
number of theories
such as psychosocial,
constructivist, psychoanalytic,
Queer Studies, LGBTQ
Rights etc.

4) Multidisciplinary vs inter- disciplinary

Gender Studies
is multidisciplinary
whereas Women's Studies

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is interdisciplinary in nature. It revolved around social sciences, arts and humanities. While gender studies crossed the boundary of its own discipline and goes to different disciplines like economic, biology etc.

Autonomy vs Integration Debate

This debate is basically between two school of thoughts. One is in favour of integration of gender studies in existing disciplines whereas the others want to keep it as a separate discipline.

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History of debate:

This debate was started by National Women Suffrage Association in 1922. It was discussed that either Gender studies should be made another department or it should be added into Sociology, Anthropology, Economics or Psychology.

Arguments in favour of Autonomy:

Arg. Argument #1:

If you would integrate Gender studies with other subjects then you will lose track for which Gender studies was basically started.

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Argument #2

Autonomy gives direction
to Gender studies for
progress

Argument #3

Integration will hinder
and undermine Gender
studies

Argument #4

Being a separate subject,
it would be more
theoretical. Hence, it can
better point-out Gender-
related issues.

Arguments in favour of Integration

Argument #1: It should

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be integrated into existing disciplines because these people have already mastered their disciplines and they know how work works.

Argument # 2

After integration, there will be more practical work instead of theoretical work.

Argument # 3

Integration is the only way to compel policymakers.

Conclusion

Gender studies is a multidisciplinary

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subject. It differs with women's studies in number of ways. There are two schools of thoughts regarding autonomy or integration of the subject: Integrationists and Separatists.

QNO 1

Difference between
WID, WAD and
GAD

Introduction

Women in
Development (WID), Women
and Development (WAD)
and Gender and Development
(GAD) are three approaches
to development in Gender

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studied. They differ in variety of ways. GAD approach offers best strategy to achieve gender equality in Pakistan.

WID Approach to Development

Origin

WID approach emerged in 1970s. It emerged from liberal feminist theory. It was response to women's exclusion in development programme.

Core focus

Core focus of WID are

i) To integrate women into

development

ii) Emphasises on
women's participation
in economic activities

iii) Focus on welfare,
equity and efficiency

Strategies

Strategies adopted by
WID proponents are

i) women-specific
projects

ii) Skill-training and
income generating
activities

iii) Legal reforms
and policy
advocacy

WID approach led to
Gender and Development
approach

WAD Approach to Development

Origin

It emerged in 1980s.

It is a critique to WID's failure to address structural inequalities.

Core focus

Core focus of this approach is

- i) Women-centered Development
- ii) Recognition of women's unpaid labor
- iii) Focus on addressing structural inequalities.

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Strategic

Strategic proposed by
WAD proponents are;

- i) Holistic development projects
- ii) promotion of collectivism and community development
- iii) Redistribution of Resources.

WAD approach contributed to emergence of GAD approach.

GAD Approach to Development

Origin

It emerged in
1980s by Socialist

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and Marxist feminism,

Key features

- i) It recognised the significance of global partnerships
- ii) It laid stress on gender-responsive budgeting
- iii) Legal reform for violence and discrimination
- iv) Addressed gender disparity in labour market
- v) Focused on health and reproductive rights.

which approach is better for Pakistan

GAD approach is most effective for Pakistan because it addresses

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structural patriarchy, not just women's inclusion.

Pakistani society is characterised with gendered power relations within family, religious interpretation, labor markets and political institutions.

GAD's emphasis on gender mainstreaming allows policies to address unpaid care work, women's political representation, male-dominance in decision-making and gender-based violence. Simultaneously.

Conclusion:

Three approaches to gender — WID, WAD and GAD — have peculiar characteristics and differences. In Pakistan's context, GAD approach is most effective to promote gender equality.

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QNO2

Gender-Based Violence:

Types, strategies to prevent
it in Pakistan

Introduction

GBV is any
act of violence committed
due to gender or
perceived gender roles. It
is divided into direct and
indirect forms of violence.
It can be reduced in
Pakistan by taking inclusive,
robust and holistic
measures.

GBV

GBV refers to any harmful
act committed against a

person will on the basis of gender or perceived gender roles. It affects women, men, children and gender-diverse person but disproportionately impacts women and girls due to structural inequalities.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) highlights GBV as violence rooted in power imbalance and gender inequality that affects survivors' physical, emotional and socio-economic well-being.

Various Forms of GBV in Pakistan

Various forms of Gender-based Violence in Pakistan are following:

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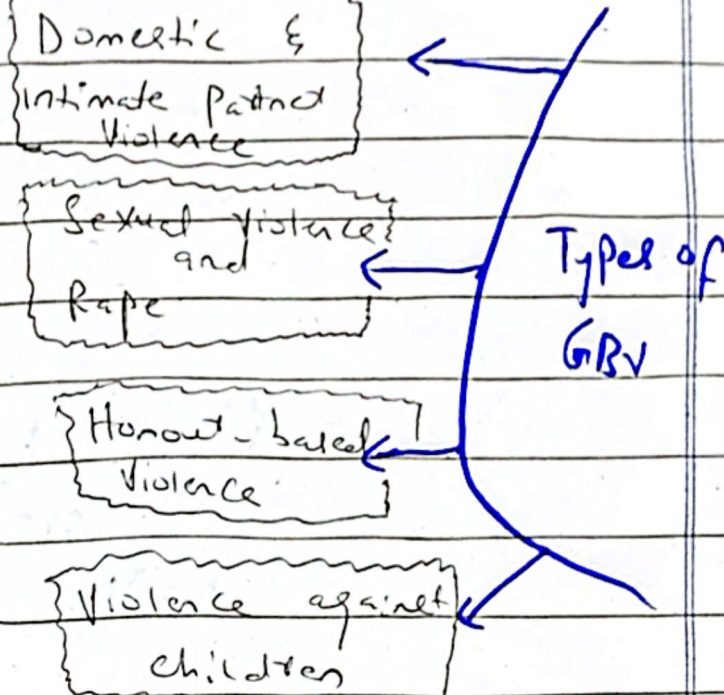
Domestic &
Intimate Partner
Violence

Sexual violence
and
Rape

Honour-based
Violence

Violence against
children

Types of
GBV



A) Domestic & IPV

Domestic Violence

includes physical assault,
emotional abuse and coercion
within household, often by
husband or male relative.

For example; According

to Social Sustainable Development
Organisation (SSDO) report,
more than 32000
cases have been

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reported of violence
against women. Most
cases are of Domestic
Violence.

B) Sexual Violence & Rape

Sexual Violence

Varied from rape and
attempted rape to sexual
harassment and forced

prostitution. Pakistan continues
to report high number
of rape and sexual assault
cases.

For Example; According
to Sahil, 1339 cases
of rape were reported
in 2024 in Pakistan

C) Honour-based Killing

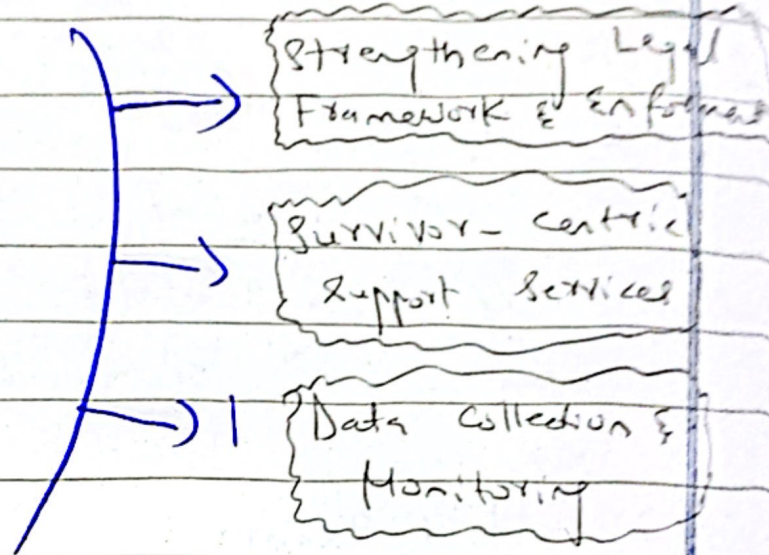
Violence committed in the name of honour is called honour-based violence. Honour-Killing are rampant in Pakistan.

For example; More than 500 honour-related killing took place in Pakistan in 2024 according to Dawn.

D) Violence against children

Children face GBV through child sexual abuse, abduction, trafficking, child labour and early and forced marriages.

Practical and policy-oriented strategies to reduce GRV



1) Strengthening Legal Framework and enforcement

Pakistan has multiple laws against GRV such as Protection of Anti-Women Practices, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, but enforcement is weak. Implementation and swift prosecution should be ensured.

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Government should establish
specialised GBV courts
and reduce delay and
enhance survivor protection

2) Survivor-centric support services

Government should
expand One-stop crisis
centres in hospitals
and police stations across
provinces.

Pakistan's launch of a
national GBV Helpline Toolbox
sets a foundation for
standardized, empathic response
with UNFPA and Rozen
partnership.

3) Data collection & Monitoring

Strengthening GBV

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Based data system enables
evidence-based policy.

Conclusion

GBV is systematic
and multi-dimensional affecting
women, girls, children and
trans-persons in multiple
spheres of life. A policy-
integrated, multi-sectoral
approach backed by political
will ~~offer~~ offers the
most plausible way to reduce
GBV in Pakistani society in
long-term.

Q No 6

Introduction

Political participation is a fundamental right according to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Women in Pakistan face numerous issues as a voter, candidate and representative in political system of Pakistan. Gender quota, subsequently, has both positive and negative effects on women's representation.

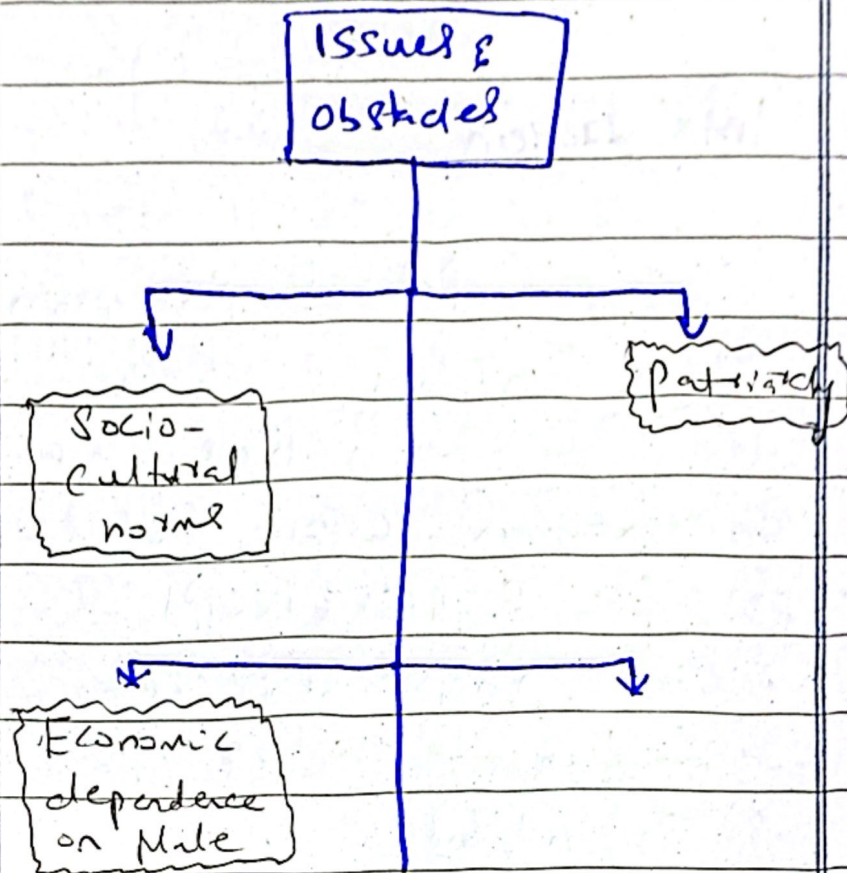
Obstacles faced by women in Pakistan's political system

Following are the obstacles faced by women in

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Pakistan's Political System



1) Socio-cultural Norms

Rigid socio-cultural norms are one of the primary obstacles

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face by women in political system of Pakistan. Women's political participation is considered as taboo in rural areas of KP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Women are discouraged, rather than encouraged to step out of house to participate in politics.

Founder of Pakistan, Quaid e Azam Ali Mohammed Ali Jinnah regarded as 'crime against humanity' that our women are shut in four walls of home.

2) Patriarchy

Patriarchy, literally meaning 'Rule of father' is another major

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obstacle in way of women's political participation. Male, being head of family, has veto power regarding women's choice in political.

3) Economic dependence on male

Women are traditionally and often dependent on her father, husband or brother for money in Pakistani society. In such scenario, she has been denied the agency to act independently. Women can't take participation in politics with financial and moral support of family.

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Impacts of quota-system

i) Empower women Participation

Women's quotas ensure participation of women in elected offices. They get a platform to prove their political credentials.

For example; Fehmida Riaz, Hina Rabbani Kher and Maryam Nawaz Sharif are examples of women empowerment.

ii) Promotes tokenism

The bad impact of quota system is that it promotes tokenism. Women are chosen to

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fill the seats of
Quota. Political leaders
control their choice
regarding voting and
decision-making. They
passively not actively
participate in political
of the country. They
don't try to win on
general seats but are
complacent with reserved
tickets.

Conclusion:

Political
participation is a fundamental
political right. Women of
Pakistan face many issues
in political system of
Pakistan. Quota-system
has both pros and
cons.